

MOTORCYCLE REAR BRAKE ASSEMBLY

INVENTOR
JESSE G. JAMES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention.

[0001] The present invention is directed to motorcycles, and in particular, to a rear brake assembly for a motorcycle.

2. Background of the Invention.

[0002] Conventional motorcycles include front and rear brakes. Often, these brakes are in the form of disk brakes mounted to the respective front and rear axles. Specifically, rear brake assemblies generally include a rear disk mounted to a rear axle. The rear disk rotates with the rear wheel. Calipers or other devices apply a braking force to the rear disk brake, which in turn, provides a braking force to the rear wheel.

[0003] Most of the braking on a motorcycle is done by the front disk brake. It has been estimated that from 60% to 80% of the braking is done by the front wheel. Also, it is typical for the front disk brake to be applied using a hand lever disposed on a handle bar and operated by a rider's hand. In contrast, the rear disk brake is typically applied by using a brake pedal operated by one of the rider's feet.

[0004] This braking arrangement can make proper braking of the rear wheel difficult. Because the majority of the braking is done by the front wheel, very little force is required to brake the rear wheel. Because of this, the rear wheel can be locked up easily during braking. This lock up problem is compounded by the fact that the rider must brake the rear wheel with the rider's foot as opposed to the rider's hand. Riders generally find their feet less sensitive and more difficult to precisely control than their hands. A braking system that provides better brake feel and more precise control is needed.

[0005] On conventional motorcycles, rear brakes are disposed coaxial with the rear wheel. In other words, the rear brake, be it a disk or drum, shares the same axis of rotation as the rear

wheel. In this conventional design, the rear brake assembly moves with the rear wheel. All of the bumps and all of the vibrations experienced by the rear wheel is also experienced by the rear brake assembly. Because of this, braking on bumpy or uneven surfaces can be difficult because the vibration of the rear brake assembly can interfere with brake feel and make it difficult to properly modulate the braking force on the rear wheel.

[0006] Also, because conventional rear brake assemblies are mounted coaxially with the rear wheel, the weight or mass of the rear brake assembly is unsprung weight. Any increase in unsprung weight is not desirable and is detrimental to a vehicle's dynamics, balance and handling characteristics.

SUMMARY

[0007] A motorcycle with a rear braking system is disclosed. In one aspect, the invention provides a motorcycle that has a longitudinal axis extending from a front wheel to a rear wheel. The rear wheel has an axis of rotation and the motorcycle also includes a braking system. The braking system comprises a disk having a disk axis and a first side disposed proximate an output of a gearbox. The disk has a second side opposite the first side, and a universal joint is attached to the second side of the disk. Finally, the disk axis is different than the axis of rotation of the rear wheel.

[0008] In another aspect, the direction of the disk axis is substantially similar to the longitudinal axis of the motorcycle.

[0009] In another aspect, the disk axis is spaced from the rear axle.

[0010] In another aspect, the disk is disposed within a body perimeter of the motorcycle.

[0011] In another aspect, the disk qualifies as sprung weight.

[0012] In another aspect, a drive shaft adapted to drive the rear wheel is attached to the universal joint.

[0013] In another aspect, the invention provides a motorcycle comprising a front wheel with a front axle, where the front wheel rotates about the front axle. A rear wheel with a rear axle,

where the rear wheel rotates about the rear axle, and a brake system disposed between the front axle and the rear axle, where the brake system qualifies as sprung weight.

[0014] In another aspect, the brake system includes a disk rotating about a disk axis, the direction of the disk axis being different than the direction of the rear axle.

[0015] In another aspect, the brake system includes a disk attached to an output shaft of a gearbox.

[0016] In another aspect, the disk is attached to a universal joint, and the universal joint is attached to a drive shaft adapted to drive the rear wheel.

[0017] In another aspect, the disk rotates about a disk axis that is similar to the axis of rotation of a drive shaft.

[0018] In another aspect, the weight of the disk is supported by the front suspension and the rear suspension.

[0019] In another aspect, a rear brake assembly qualifies as sprung weight. The rear brake assembly can include a disk, and caliper adapted to engage the disk. The rear brake assembly can also include a guard disposed over the disk and adapted to prevent foreign objects from contacting the disk.

[0020] In another aspect, the invention provides a motorcycle comprising a front wheel, a rear wheel, a frame, a seat and handlebars. The motorcycle also has a body perimeter and a disk adapted to brake the rear wheel, where the disk is located within the body perimeter.

[0021] In another aspect, the disk is rotatably associated with a frame of the motorcycle.

[0022] In another aspect, the rear wheel is mounted on a swing arm assembly that pivots with respect to the disk.

[0023] In another aspect, the rear wheel rotates about a rear wheel axis and wherein the disk rotates about a disk axis, and wherein the disk axis is different than rear wheel axis.

[0024] In another aspect, the rear wheel rotates about a rear wheel axis and wherein the disk rotates about a disk axis, and wherein the disk axis is spaced from the rear wheel axis.

[0025] Other configurations, features and advantages of the invention will be, or will become, apparent to one with skill in the art upon examination of the following figures and detailed description. It is intended that all such additional systems, methods, features and

advantages be included within this description, be within the scope of the invention, and be protected by the following claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] The invention can be better understood with reference to the following drawings and description. The components in the figures are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention. Moreover, in the figures, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the different views. In the drawings:

[0027] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a motorcycle in accordance with the present invention;

[0028] FIG. 2 is an elevation view of the motorcycle shown in Figure 1;

[0029] FIG. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the right side of motorcycle shown in Figure 1;

[0030] FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of a preferred embodiment of a brake pedal and associated components in accordance with the present invention;

[0031] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the left side of the motorcycle shown in Figure 1; and

[0032] FIG. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a caliper in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0033] Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of a motorcycle 100 in accordance with the present invention. Motorcycle 100 includes a first side 102 and a second side 104. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, first side 102 is the right side, from the perspective of the rider, and second side 104 is the left side from the perspective of the rider.

[0034] Motorcycle 100 also includes a longitudinal axis 120 and a lateral axis 122. Longitudinal axis 120 extends along the length of motorcycle 100. One direction of longitudinal axis 120 is a forward direction 124 and another direction of longitudinal axis 120 is a rearward direction 126. Lateral axis 122 extends generally from one side to the other. In the embodiment

shown in Figure 1, lateral axis 122 extends in a left direction 130 and a right direction 128. Lateral axis 122 generally extends in a direction different than longitudinal axis 120. In some embodiments, lateral axis 122 is generally perpendicular to longitudinal axis 120.

[0035] Motorcycle 100 includes a handlebar 106, which is designed to be grasped by a rider and used by the rider to control motorcycle 100. Handlebar 106 includes a right portion and a left portion. Right portion of handlebar 106 includes a lever 108 that controls front brake 140 (see Figure 2) and the left portion of handlebar 106 includes a clutch lever 110 that controls the clutch, as conventionally known.

[0036] Motorcycle 100 also includes additional controls in the form of pedals designed to be operated by the feet of the rider. Left pedal 114 (see Figures 2 and 5) includes a shifter and right pedal 112 is used to brake rear wheel 116. Right pedal 112 can also be referred to as a brake pedal.

[0037] Figure 2 is an elevational view of motorcycle 100. Figure 2 shows the left side 104 of motorcycle 100. The front portion of motorcycle 100 includes front brake 140, which comprises front caliper 142 and front disk 144. Front disk 144 rotates about front axle 146. Front wheel 148 also rotates about front axle 146. Front wheel 148 and front disk 144 are rigidly related, so that a braking force imposed on front disk 144 is transferred to front wheel 148. Front axle 146 is associated with front fork 154. Preferably, front fork 154 includes one or more shock absorbers that provide a front suspension system to motorcycle 100.

[0038] Preferably, motorcycle 100 includes a rear suspension. In some embodiments, motorcycle 100 includes a rear suspension that includes a swing arm assembly 156. Swing arm assembly 156 is attached to frame 204 by a rear pivot 150. The rear suspension can also include a shock absorber 152. The preferred embodiment of shock absorber 152 is disclosed in U.S. patent number _____, now U.S. patent application number _____ (Attorney Docket number 48-1008) filed on _____, which is assigned to the same assignee as the present application, the entirety of which is incorporated by reference herein.

[0039] Motorcycle 100 also includes a body perimeter 160. Body perimeter 160 is defined as an imaginary boundary around frame 204 and all of the components connected to it except for those items that are designed to move freely relative to frame 204. In the embodiment shown in

Figure 2, handlebar 106 and swing arm assembly 156 would be excluded from body perimeter 160 because those items are designed to move freely with respect to frame 204.

[0040] As known in the vehicle arts, the “sprung weight” of a vehicle refers to the weight of all the components that are supported by the suspension system. In contrast, “unsprung weight” refers to all of the components that are not supported by the suspension system. Unsprung weight includes those components that are mounted outboard of the suspension systems and typically include items such as wheels and tires, brake assemblies, and front and rear axles. Regarding suspension components such as swing arms, forks and shock absorbers it is common practice to divide the mass or weight of these components between sprung weight and unsprung weight. So, for example, front fork might be assigned a sprung weight percentage of N% and an unsprung weight percentage of (100-N)%. Sprung weight is also sometimes referred to as “sprung mass.”

[0041] Figure 3 is an enlarged view of the right side 102 of motorcycle 100. Referring to Figure 3, peg 202 is mounted to frame 204. Preferably, peg 202 can be pivoted or folded to a non-use position if desired. Brake pedal 112 is mounted to brake arm 205 that includes a forward brake arm portion 206 and a rear brake arm portion 208. Disposed between forward brake arm 206 and rear brake arm 208 is brake arm fulcrum 210. Preferably, brake arm 205 rotates about brake arm fulcrum 210, which is rotationally associated with frame 204. In other words, brake arm 205 is attached to frame 204 at brake arm fulcrum 210 in a manner that permits brake arm 205 to rotate relative to frame 204. The rotation of brake arm 205 occurs in a first plane. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, this first plane extends in a generally longitudinal direction.

[0042] Referring to Figure 4, which is an enlarged view of brake pedal 112 and other associated components, the operation of brake pedal 112 and its associated linkage can be observed. As brake pedal 112 is pressed downwards 302, brake arm 205 rotates clockwise about brake arm fulcrum 210. This clockwise motion 302 tends to move rear brake arm 208 upwards 304. Rear brake arm 208 is connected to an actuator 306, which is also driven upwards 304 by the motion of rear brake arm 208.

[0043] Actuator 306 is connected to a first arm 307 of rocker arm 308. This in turn, induces rocker arm 308 to rotate 312 about rocker arm fulcrum 310 in a counter clockwise direction 312. The rotation 312 of rocker arm 308 occurs in a second plane. This second plane is different than the first plane, in which brake arm 205 rotates. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, this second plane extends in a generally lateral direction. Rocker arm 308 includes a second arm 309. Second arm 309 is connected to follower assembly 314 and spring 316. Rocker arm 308 pivots or rotates about rocker arm fulcrum 310 against the bias of spring 316, which is designed to bias rocker arm 308 in a clockwise direction. This bias also helps to raise brake pedal 112 to a rest position, as shown in Figure 4.

[0044] The counter clockwise motion 312 of rocker arm 308 causes follower assembly 314 to move in an inward direction, towards the inner portion of motorcycle 100 (see Figure 1) and towards the other side of the motorcycle. In some cases, follower assembly 314 can move in a generally horizontal direction.

[0045] The motion of follower assembly 314 on the left side 104 of motorcycle 100, as well as components on the left side 104 of motorcycle 100, can be observed with reference to Figures 2, 5 and 6.

[0046] Figure 5 shows a perspective view, looking forward, of the left side 104 of motorcycle 100. Referring to Figures 2 and 5, motorcycle 100 includes a left peg 402 and a shifter 114. Shifter 114 is mechanically linked to gearbox 404 and gearbox 404 is mechanically coupled to engine 430, as is conventionally known.

[0047] The output shaft of gearbox 404 is attached to rear disk brake assembly 406. Rear disk brake assembly 406 includes disk 408, caliper 410 and fender 412. Fender 412 is designed to keep the rider, passenger or articles of clothing from being caught in disk 408. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, the output shaft is connected to first side 440 (see Figure 6) of disk 408. A universal joint 420 is attached to the rear, or second side 442 of disk 408 and a drive shaft 422 is attached to universal joint 420. Disk 408 includes an axis of rotation centrally located on disk 408. Disk 408 rotates about this axis of rotation. Axis of rotation of disk 408 can be similar to the axis of rotation of the output shaft of gearbox 404. The axis of rotation of disk 408 can also be similar to the axis of rotation of the portion of universal joint 420 attached

to disk 408. In some embodiments, universal joint 420 is replaced by a constant velocity (CV) joint. CV joints can be used when a more consistent angular velocity output is desired. Drive shaft 422 drives rear wheel 116 through a typical shaft drive arrangement.

[0048] Preferably, as shown in Figure 2, disk 408 is disposed within body perimeter 160 of motorcycle 100. As noted above, body perimeter 160 of motorcycle 100 is an imaginary boundary that encompasses those components that are attached to frame 204. So this imaginary boundary extends to the periphery of all of the components attached to frame 204. As shown in Figure 2, disk 408 is mounted within body perimeter 160. In some embodiments, rear disk brake assembly 406, in addition to disk 408, is located within body perimeter 160.

[0049] Preferably, rear brake assembly 406 is also located on motorcycle 100 as sprung weight. Recall that sprung weight or sprung mass means that a component is supported by the vehicle's suspension system. Thus, it is preferred that rear brake assembly 406 be supported by the suspension of motorcycle 100.

[0050] In the embodiment shown in the Figures, sprung weight would include all of the components mounted inboard or inward of front fork 154—in those embodiments where front fork 154 includes front suspension components and provides the front suspension for motorcycle 100—and forward, or inward of rear suspension 152. In contrast to sprung weight, in the embodiment shown in the Figures, unsprung weight would include those components mounted outboard, or beyond front fork 154, such as front wheel 148, front axle 146 and front brake assembly 140. Unsprung weight would also include those components mounted outboard, or beyond rear suspension 152. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, that would include rear wheel 116 and rear drive assembly 118.

[0051] Applying these definitions to the embodiment shown in the Figures, disk 408 clearly qualifies as sprung weight as opposed to unsprung weight. As shown in the Figures, disk 408 is mounted so that its weight is supported by the front suspension and the rear suspension. Front fork 154 provides the front suspension and rear suspension 152 is shown in Figure 2. In the embodiment shown in the Figures, disk 408 qualifies as sprung weight because its weight is supported by front fork 154 and rear suspension 152.

[0052] It can also be observed that disk 408 is spaced from rear wheel 116 and disposed inboard of rear wheel 116. In this arrangement, braking force is applied to disk 408, which is attached to drive shaft 422, as opposed to braking force being directly applied to rear wheel 116. Because disk 408 is rotationally mounted to the output shaft of gearbox 404 as opposed to a moving wheel, this inboard arrangement provides better brake feel and modulation, especially on bumpy surfaces. Also, because disk 408, caliper 410, fender 412 and other components that comprise disk brake assembly 406 are mounted in a manner that qualifies brake assembly 406 as sprung weight, this arrangement reduces overall unsprung weight of motorcycle 100. This enhances the ability of the rear suspension to control rear wheel motion. This also improves the dynamics and balance of motorcycle 100 and also improves handling. This arrangement also makes braking easier and requires less foot pressure from the rider than a typical braking system.

[0053] As shown in Figures 2, 4 and 6, disk 408 of rear brake assembly 406 is disposed proximate gearbox 404 and receives the output shaft of gearbox 404. Preferably, the output shaft of gearbox 404 is coupled directly to disk 408 so that disk 408 shares a similar axis of rotation as the output shaft. In some embodiments, disk 408 and the output shaft share the same axis of rotation. Because of this arrangement, the axis of rotation of disk 408 is more closely aligned with the longitudinal axis 120 (see Figure 1) of motorcycle 100 than the lateral axis 122 (see Figure 1) of motorcycle 100. In some embodiments, the axis of rotation of disk 408 is nearly parallel to longitudinal axis 120.

[0054] It can also be observed that the axis of rotation of disk 408 has a different direction than lateral axis 122 and also extends in a direction different the axis of rotation of rear wheel 116. It can also be observed that the axis of rotation of disk 408 is spaced from the axis of rotation of rear wheel 116.

[0055] Returning to the motion of follower assembly 314, Figure 6 is an enlarged perspective view of caliper 410. Follower assembly 314 is attached to a bottom portion of caliper 410. Recall from above that follower assembly 314 is being pushed from the right side 102 of motorcycle 100 to the left side 104 of the motorcycle 100. As shown in Figure 6, distal end 502 of follower assembly 314 tends to move away from motorcycle 100 in direction 504.

This motion squeezes caliper 410 so that first brake pad 506 and second brake pad 508 engage disk 408.

[0056] First brake pad 506 is disposed rearward of second brake pad 508. These disk pads move towards each other when caliper 410 is activated. The disk pads 506 and 508 have a line of action 510 that is in a direction generally different than lateral axis 122 (see Figure 1). In the embodiment shown in the figures, rear wheel has an axis of rotation that is generally similar to lateral axis 122. It can be observed that the line of action of disk pads 506 and 508 is generally different than the axis of rotation of rear wheel 116. In some embodiments, line of action 510 is in a direction that is similar to longitudinal axis 120 (see Figure 1).

[0057] While various embodiments of the invention have been described, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that may more embodiments and implementations are possible that are within the scope of the invention.